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Bk. v., which was left incomplete by the author, deals with the fundamental instincts in their relation to human development; the three chapters are headed The Arts and Religion, Education and the Future of the Race, and The Fruits of Education. In these chapters there is, as is natural from their state of preparation, a falling-off from the standard of the earlier Books; given what precedes, their teaching is almost commonplace. A brief Conclusion sums up the leading ideas of the essay. There is no index.

On the whole, the volume is notable as expressing the mature views of an exceptionally intelligent and experienced man of science. That the exposition is strongest on the side of biology, weakest on that of psychology, is only what might have been expected.

Geschichte der Psychologie. Von O. KLEMM. "Wissenschaft und Hypothese," Bd. viii. Leipzig und Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1911. pp. x., 388. Price Mk. 8.

Outlines of the History of Psychology. By M. DESSOIR. Translated by D. Fisher. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xxix., 278. Price \$1.60 net.

A History of Psychology, Ancient and Patristic. By G. S. BRETT. London, G. Allen & Co., 1912. pp. xx., 388.

The Classical Psychologists: Selections Illustrating Psychology from Anaxagoras to Wundt. Compiled by B. RAND. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912. pp. xxi., 734. Price \$3.50.

These four books, which evidence a wholesome revival of interest in the history of psychology, will be heartily welcomed by psychologists. The best of them, in the opinion of the present reviewer, is that which heads the list. Dr. Klemm, who is *privatdozent* for philosophy in the University of Leipzig and an assistant in Wundt's laboratory, has our current psychology always in mind, and his history is essentially an attempt to trace the genesis of current doctrine. Hence the plan of the book,—which begins with a section on the general tendencies of psychology, metaphysical, empirical, explanatory; continues with a discussion of the development of fundamental concepts (definition of psychology; subject-matter of psychology, consciousness; classification; the mental element; methods of psychology; mental measurement); and ends with an historical outline of the most important psychological theories (sensation, space perception, feeling, will). The emphasis on recent achievement gives the reader a sense of reality which does not often attach to historical writing; and if the perspective is radically different from that of most works on the history of thought, this is not to say that the author is mistaken in his judgment. Altogether, an excellent little book.

Professor Dessoir finds that mind has been of interest from three points of view: those of psychosophy, of psychology proper, and of psychognosis. Practical and artistic interest (psychognosis) he deals with summarily in his Introduction. The theological and metaphysical interest (psychosophy) and the biological interests which culminate in modern psychology are set forth, in strictly chronological fashion, in the body of the work; the four chapters are entitled The Ancient Conception of the Life of the Soul (from the earliest times to the patristic period), The Doctrine of the Soul in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Psychology of the 17th and 18th Centuries, and Psychology of Recent Times. Professor Dessoir has a keen feeling for historical

continuity; it is all the more unfortunate that his work ends with the third quarter of the last century. As they stand, however, the two histories of Klemm and Dessoir are mutually supplementary.

Professor Brett's History ends with Augustine; Siebeck takes us to Thomas Aquinas. Those who have studied their Siebeck will, perhaps, add little to their knowledge by the reading of Professor Brett's book. At the same time, Siebeck is difficult and dry; and Professor Brett is—if dry—less difficult. "The business of the historian," the author remarks, "is to record rather than interpret. He should confine himself to giving such interpretations of these phenomena as were actually given by writers contemporary with the events, and so presenting the views of both the believers and the sceptics. . . . A history of psychology must not anticipate; it must be a record of beliefs about the soul and of the growth of the human mind in and through the development of those beliefs." That is one idea of writing a history of psychology; Klemm's is another. And it seems to the reviewer that Professor Brett, good and useful as his work is, has really chosen to fall between two stools: that of an impartial, non-anticipatory, monographic record, which, if it is to be thorough, demands far more space than he has taken; and that of a consecutive, developmental history, which demands—besides dates, biographical data, reference to cultural background—a constant prevision of the future. Let him, however, disarm criticism here as he has done in his preface. "The data included may appear to some badly selected; others will desire things that have been purposely omitted; in view of this it is permissible to indicate what method has been consciously pursued. The main emphasis is laid on what may be called psychological data in the strict sense; around these data are grouped such theories as diverge from the phenomena of consciousness to derivative doctrines of the soul's antecedents, environment, and future possibilities. The relevant parts of medical and religious theories are regarded as supplementing psychology in two different directions; the treatment of them is subordinated to psychology as the main theme." The book appears as a volume in Muirhead's *Library of Philosophy*.

A volume of selections is fair game for the critic; it is always possible to discover errors in translation, and to indicate passages that were more deserving of translation than those actually given. Dr. Rand's judgment is no more impeccable than that of another. On the whole, however, he has accomplished his self-imposed task with success, and the student who browses in his pages will make acquaintance with many an author who would otherwise remain unknown,—may (who can say?) be led by these sips and tastes to read the original writers in their entirety. It seems hardly necessary to give space in such a book to James Mill, Bain, Spencer, Lotze (Ladd's translation of the *Outlines*), Mach (Open Court translation), James, and the current translations of Wundt: are not these things in every library, at the call of the student? Yet perhaps, for the sake of historical perspective, it was worth while to include them; there is room, at any rate, for difference of opinion.

The Kallikak Family: a study in the heredity of feeble-mindedness.
By H. H. GODDARD. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xv., 121. Price \$1.50 net.

Dr. Goddard has been fortunate enough, as the archaeologists say, to make a 'find'; and he has also had the training which enables him